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The Christian Conquest of Asia. Studies and Personal Observations of Oriental Religions. (The *Morse Lectures* of 1898.) By JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899. Pp. xvii + 258. \$1.50

This volume comprises the fourth series of the *Morse Lectures* delivered under the auspices of the Union Theological Seminary of New York city. Dr. Barrows' predecessors have been Principal Fairbairn, Dr. W. E. Griffis, and Professor J. M. Tyler. He has maintained the succession ably. The volume represents the high-water mark of his work in the fields of comparative religion and Christian missions. It gathers into one all the results of the author's reflection upon religion and his scholarly investigation into the history of religions, and heightens them by the enlargement, precision, and correction of view produced by his visit to India and Japan in the course of his delivery of the Barrows lectures established by the University of Chicago. He unites insight and enthusiasm, combines breadth with sound evangelical principles, suffuses the discussions with a genial humor, and clothes all in a splendid rhetoric, so that the reader is carried along in spite of himself. The contents are as follows: "Christianity and Judaism;" "The Cross and the Crescent in Asia;" "Observations on Popular Hinduism;" "Philosophic Hinduism;" "Some Difficulties in the Hindu Mind in Regard to Christianity;" "Christianity and Buddhism;" "Confucianism and the Awakening of China;" "Success of Asiatic Missions;" "America's Responsibility to the Orient." G. S. G.

The Profit of the Many. The Biblical Doctrines of Ethics and Wealth. By EDWARD TALLMADGE ROOT. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1899. Pp. 321. \$1.25.

The author shows considerable ability, his style is good, and he says many excellent things, but also many things that are open to question. For instance, he says that self-interest is "detrimental to the fulfilment of man's tasks" (p. 22); that "competition is a vice" (p. 30); that "kingdom in the gospels means congregation in the epistles" (p. 209); that "to produce wealth is man's highest duty; to seek riches his greatest sin" (p. 250); that "the whole system of society belongs to the devil, and that none can win success save by adopting the methods he secretly dictates" (p. 157).

On p. 194 the author speaks of the Jerusalem brotherhood as being "in accordance with the teachings of Jesus," and as being "the imme-

diat result . . . of the Holy Spirit's power," and he flouts the idea of it being a mistake; on p. 213 he speaks of its mistake. He says of Luke 6:20, "Blessed are ye poor," that there is good reason to believe that this is as correct as Matthew's expression, "Blessed are the poor in spirit," but he does not give the reason. This is the great trouble with the book. The author has covered so much ground as to sacrifice thoroughness, and thus missed the opportunity of making a distinct contribution to this very important subject. The index and table of contents are excellent. G. D. HEUVER.

The Tabernacle and its Priests and Services, described and considered in relation to Christ and the Church. By WILLIAM BROWN. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. With numerous illustrations. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier, 1899. Pp. 315. 3s. 6d.

One needs no further description of this book than that contained in the title. The author is an enthusiast on the subject. The assumptions which underlie the work are the antipodes of those of modern critical study. The author pays no attention to the historical background of the times and has no interest in the contribution of oriental archæology, but fixes his mind solely upon the biblical narrative, which he regards as homogeneous and contemporary with the time from which it is represented to have come. The typical significance of the tabernacle is everywhere prominent. The author draws many pious lessons and emits many devout reflections and exhortations bearing on the Christian significance of every element of the tabernacle and its service. To those who accept the author's point of view this treatise will prove exceedingly profitable. To those who hold another position it will have very little value except as a doubtful contribution to New Testament theology or to the elucidation of a few points in Old Testament archæology. G. S. G.

The First Epistle of St. Peter, 1:1—2:17. The Greek Text, with Introductory Lecture, Commentary, and Additional Notes. By the late F. J. A. HORT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1898. Pp. xvi + 188. \$1.25.

This volume, edited from the manuscripts which Dr. Hort left behind him, is a fine specimen of the art of exact interpretation on the